

News Summary.

Part of Gen. Butler's grand tactics in his memorable campaign against Richmond, that was to be such a benefit to future generations, has come to naught. Dutch Gap Canal, that cost so many telegrams and so much labor is being filled up. The owner of the farm finding that the island formed by the canal could not be of use unless there were some means of communication with the main land, has commenced filling up the canal.

Congress re-assembled Thursday.—In the Senate several protests against the reduction of the national currency, and against the imposition of duty on certain articles, were referred to the committee on finance. The consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska was postponed until Monday. In the House information was asked for in relation to the steamship Evening Star and the steamer Commodore. A discussion took place on Mr. Stevens's substitute for the committee's bill to restore the Southern States, but no action was reached.

Dr. Watson shot a negro in Richmond, some months since, for driving against his carriage. The murderer boasted of the crime, but the civil authorities took no action. He was brought before a military commission and the trial began. Last week the president dissolved the commission and the murderer goes at large. Under the military commission his conviction would have been certain. The ground upon which Mr. Johnson issued his order is that the supreme Court has decided the trial of civilians by military commission to be illegal. But if the civil authorities are unwilling to do justice, where are the freedmen to obtain protection except through such commissions? If Mr. Johnson takes away this safeguard he is bound in justice and humanity to see that some equally efficient protection is afforded.

At present it seems that negroes may be killed with perfect impunity in most of the Southern States.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has mounted the impeachment hobby. In his last speech he contended that Mr. Johnson should be impeached at all hazards. If congress can not specific charges he would have him impeached on general grounds. It would be a "sublime spectacle," he says, "for the American people to arraign their chief magistrate in the face of the world, for his attempt, by hypocrisy and treason, to corrupt their moral sense and banish their victory over an inhuman and bloody system."

In his report upon the condition of Carolina, Gen. Sickles relates that in one case, where a freedman was murdered, the two men who killed him sat upon the coroner's jury, and voted in the verdict that "the deceased came to his death by cause unknown." There is a sort of savage humor in this, which amuses while it makes us shudder.—When a criminal puts on the robes of justice, and in her name decides against his victim, surely impudence can go no further.

Over two million dollars in mutilated and worn out notes have been returned to the treasury, where they are placed in an immense revolving iron cylinder, carefully locked, through which a heated stream of acids passes, so that the ink is completely removed, and a mass of pulp remains. This is bleached and manufactured into envelopes for the use of the treasury department.—Large amounts of mutilated and worn-out fractional currency are thus reconstructed into envelopes.

Vermont Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Vermont Agricultural Society, held at Rutland, on Wednesday last, the following board of officers were chosen for the year ensuing:

President—John Gregory, Northfield.
Vice Presidents—Henry Keyes, Nubury, Henry G. Root, Bennington; H. S. Morse, Shelburne; Victor Wright, Middlebury.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Colburn, Springfield.
Secretary—Henry Clark, Rutland.
Board of Directors—Edwin Hammond, Middlebury; Wm. R. Sanford, Orwell; Geo. Campbell, Westminster; Elijah Cleveland, Coventry; Henry Haywood, Clarendon; Henry B. Kent, Dorset; Wm. Q. Brown, Fairhaven; N. B. Safford, White River Junction; Crosby Miller, Pomfret; Lawrence Brainerd, Jr., St. Albans; David Goodell, Brattleboro; Henry Chase, Lyndon; Henry Boynton, Woodstock; Pitt. W. Hyde, Hydeville; E. S. Stewell, Cornwall; James A. Shedd, Burlington.

The Society accepted the provisions of the act of the legislature entitled "An act amending the act incorporating the Vermont State Agricultural Society," approved Nov. 18, 1866, changing the name of the Society to the "Vermont State Agricultural Society and Wool-growers' Association."

Hon. J. W. Colburn presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Vermont Wool Growers' Association, view with deep concern and extreme anxiety the present aspect of affairs with regard to a reasonable tariff protection to our wool-growing interests; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and sincerely call upon our National Congress

to give us such protection as will save this important interest from total annihilation and ourselves from bankruptcy.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the tariff bill passed at the last session of Congress by its Lower House, and pray the Senate to pass the same without amendment, so far as regards wool and woollens. That we desire it an oppressive feature in our tariff legislation, that the foreign wool-grower who has none of our onerous burdens of taxation to bear, and who possesses the advantages of climate, cheap lands, and low price of labor, should have the monopoly of our markets thus compelling us to hold our clip on hand or sell at ruinous prices.

Resolved, That while we are clothing ourselves and families with fabrics made from foreign wool, our own wool are lying on our hands uncalled for at any price that would pay over half the cost of production, and we have thus far preferred to wait and hope for a favorable change in our tariff protection, that would save us from so great a sacrifice.

Resolved, That we, the wool-growers of Vermont, claim to have done our whole duty to our country, and to have been as loyal to our government as any other portion of our country, and we ask in return an equal and just protection to our vital and cherished interests, which the sophistry and destructive opinions, of free trade will never give us, but will reward us with a stone when we pray for bread.

Resolved, That we cannot see why the foreign and domestic importers of foreign goods under a plan for commerce, should outweigh in our National affairs all other industries, all domestic productions, and keep us dependent on other nations for the common necessities of life "beavers of wood and drawers of water" to other people.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions immediately to each of our members of Congress, and that our Senators be especially requested to present them immediately to that branch of Congress.

New Publications.

NEW ENGLAND MONTHLY FARMER.—We have received the first number of this new agricultural monthly and readily pronounce it the best magazine of its kind published in New England. It contains fifty-six pages, is printed on fine paper and new type, and is sure, we think, judging from the present number, to become one of the most valuable agricultural publications in the country.

The ranks of the authors have been thinned; Frederika Bremer died at Stockholm early in the year; Jared Sparks at Cambridge in March; Joseph Mory in France in June; and Count Gurovski at Washington in May.

Among the dead statesmen and political leaders are Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis Cass, John Van Buren, Elijah F. Purdy, Moses F. Odell, James Humphrey, Senators Foot and Wright, and Commodore Stockton. Prince Estorilzay died at Retiro in May, and Marquis d'Azeglio in Italy in January. In October, M. Thouvenel closed his long and active career in France.

Gorden Cumming, the famous lion-hunter, was accidentally killed in Scotland in March. Prof Henry D. Rogers, a distinguished savant, also died in Scotland in May. John Rose, chief of the Cherokee Nation, died at Washington in August.

Cape Girardeau has some war history.

It was an important post for four years, and its vicinity was, in April, 1863, the scene of one of the Union battles of the war. The rebel General Marmaduke with some ten thousand men undertook the capture of the place, but the garrison having been suddenly and unexpectedly reinforced, met the assailants outside of the fortifications, and after several hours' fighting such as those who are seeing it in that light and have begun moving Texasward—Brazil and especially Mexico having lost their charms of late, to this class of people who seem so unfortunate in seeking their rights.

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The sculptor Gibson died in Italy in January, seventy-five years old; and Sir Charles Eastlake, president of the British Royal Academy, died at Pisa just as the new year came in.

The most prominent clergymen who have died during the year, are Dr. Cumming and Elise of the Roman Catholic Church; Dr. Elihu Nott, President of Union College; Dr. Hawks, Dr. Whewell and Rev. John Keble in England; and "Father Proust" in Paris, the last-named better known by his pseudonym than by his proper name of Mahony.

General Scott died at West Point on the 29th of May. Admiral Parra, commander of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, committed suicide. John S. Harvey, the horse-tamer, died in Ohio in October. Robert C. Minton, one of our leading merchants, died on the 30th of January; Gerard Hallock at New Haven in the same month; Simeon Draper and Police Inspector Carpenter in November; and Gen. S. R. Curtis in December.

COST OF THE FENIAN WHISTLE.—The summing up of the result of the Fenian trials at Sweetwater is thus performed by some one in Montreal:

"The trials of the Fenians at Sweetwater, after lasting four weeks, and costing the Canadian government \$100,000 have terminated, with the following results: The prisoners Colburn and Powers discharged; Gilman, Owens, Carroll and Morris, acquitted; Terrence McDonald acquitted. Five of the prisoners remain in jail—Holmes under sentence of two months' imprisonment for larceny; Crawford, under sentence three months for receiving stolen goods, and Madden, Smith and Crowley under sentence of death. The general impression is that the sentence of death will not be carried out, and the whole affair is nothing more than a solemn legal drama."

Lime is largely manufactured here, and under the name of "Cape Lime" has quite a reputation in commerce. Three flueing mills with a capacity of 1200 barrels a day are in full operation, while the wheat raised in this vicinity is equal to the finest in market.

But that will do for this time, till you hear again from Egyptor.

STATISTICS OF 1866.—During the past year there were 501 fires in the United States, each involving a loss of \$20,000. Total loss by these fires \$66,410,000 against \$13,130,000, for the previous year, when there were only 354 of such fires.

There were 85 railroad accidents in the United States in the year just ended, causing the loss of 115 lives and the wounding of 607 persons. For the previous year there were 135 accidents, 335 persons killed, and 1,427 wounded.

There were 23 steamboat accidents in the United States last year, involving loss of life, killing 633 persons and wounding 155. During the previous year there were 32 such accidents, with the loss of 1,788 lives and the wounding of 263.

The Naples Rothschild has retired from business with a fortune of \$40,000,000.

The Potomac is frozen over at Washington.

Correspondence.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Dec. 22, 1866.

This name is rather a misnomer as things are, the city being located in the concavity of a bend in the Mississippi River, distant 150 miles from St. Louis and about 250 from Memphis, Tennessee, by the course of the stream. The town takes its name from M. Girardeau, a Frenchman, who, one hundred years ago, founded a settlement at the Cape, some two miles up the river from here, which in the course of events, failed, or rather, found its way to this point, which was considered a better site for a town, and the name followed it. Cape Girardeau has a population of about 5000 and is steadily and substantially growing. It is situated within the "Cotton Zone" and is getting to be quite a mart for that staple; the shipments for the last year exceeding 5000 bales, averaging 500 pounds each. The country back, like all of South East Missouri, is heavily timbered, and in consequence, does not settle up quite so rapidly as those parts of the State where a farm can be started sooner. The people of the town as well as the county, which bears the same name, are principally Germans, I believe, and of course radical iniquities are the fashion; that of the last election being about 600 in the county. The old settlers here, especially those of the "first families," are conservative in politics, tho' some hundreds were disenchanted under the new constitution, and were compelled to take back seats in the work of reconstruction. It now seems probable that both of the Conservative candidates for Congress from this State, that received majorities of the voter cast at the late election will fail to get their election certificates, and that Missouri will send up a solid radical delegation of nine members to work for the country's welfare at Washington. This District, the 3d, sending Col. Albert Jackson, of this place, instead of Thomas E. Neel, the apostate radical of last term, and Geo. W. Anderson, of the 9th District, in the place of Col. Wm. F. Switzer, the tool of the Gamble dynasty in this State, of unscrupulous memory to the loyal soldiers of Missouri. Letters just received from St. Francois County tell me that it is more than probable that the returns from all but two townships in that county will be thrown out, which will give the control of that once paradise of bushwhackers into the hands of loyal people again. The air of South East Missouri is decidedly unwholesome for rebels, and not a few of the hopeless ones are seeing it in that light and have begun moving Texasward—Brazil and especially Mexico having lost their charms of late, to this class of people who seem so unfortunate in seeking their rights.

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The CONGRESSIONAL EXCISEMENTS.

The party of Congressmen who went on an excursion to the South, seem to have adhered pretty closely to a resolution formed at the start, not to make any speeches; but at Memphis some of them were drawn out; among them Senator Wade of Ohio, in the course of his remarks, said:

"I know what you want. You want to know what the temper and disposition of Congress is. (Applause.) You want to know something of the minds of the people of the North, whom they represent; and, therefore, I suppose it is that you have called me out, as a member of that body, to give my views. It is true I am not authorized to speak for Congress or for the people of the United States. I am only one member of that body. I have no new doctrine to preach. Sir, my principles are the same in any latitude. If you will have me speak I will speak precisely as in Cincinnati, or any other city. (A voice, "that's right.") You are anxious to know what that great body, having the destinies of this nation rightly before them, intend to do. Let me say to you, in my judgement the destinies of this nation rightly belong to the people, secondly to Congress, as their immediate representatives. If there is anything the founders of our government wanted to escape from it was the despotism of the one man power, and therefore they consigned the legislative powers of the government, and the power to fix its policies, in the Congress of the United States, and nowhere else. (Applause.)

Now let me say that I do know that the great body, of which I am a humble member, have no resentments toward the people of any portion of this country; none at all. (Applause.) They

will be guided by their sense of security and justice; nothing else. There never

was a Congress selected since the Constitution was framed in this country with a more definite purpose, and more thoroughly understood by the people, than have approved of all their acts; and they commenced upon the principle the present session, and they will take no step backward. This sentiment will not be cheered here. Nevertheless, truth is truth; let every man understand it. (Applause.)

The Dead of the Year.

The death-roll of the year includes many names distinguished in politics in the church, in authorship and in art. We note a few of them.

The ranks of the authors have been thinned; Frederika Bremer died at Stockholm early in the year; Jared Sparks at Cambridge in March; Joseph Mory in France in June; and Count Gurovski at Washington in May.

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The DEAD OF GEN. FORREST.—The Memphis Post, a thoroughly loyal and anti-slavery paper, which is doing yeoman's service for the cause of humanity and good government in Western Tennessee, comes to the defense of Gen. Forrest in regard to the Fort Pillow massacre, as follows.

"We wish our Northern friends to take careful note of what we are about to say. We are about to make a statement which will be entirely at variance with their opinions, too, sincerely and honestly formed and entertained, and supposed to be supported by sufficient evidence. What is true I am not authorized to speak for Congress or for the people of the South, that Gen. Forrest was the cause of the Fort Pillow massacre. We formerly held that belief ourselves, and thought we had good grounds for it. We now think the General's friends have materially changed the facts, and that General Forrest has been misjudged. We think they have sufficient evidence to justify them in asserting that he condemned at the time, and has done so since, the conduct of his men; that he restrained them just as soon as it was in his power to do it; that he used strenuous efforts and severe measures in doing this; that he left tens of his own men dead in enforcing his orders; that he took three hundred prisoners, white and black, and treated them as kindly as prisoners usually were on his side; and, in fine, that is the great grief of his life that this horrid thing should have occurred and that his name should have been connected with it.

It will be asked how it came to pass that this thing should have been done by men under Forrest's command, and yet he not be held guilty. He moved rapidly from place to place, with mounted men, subsisting on the country; and we learned, in our army, what effect this had upon troops. Then Forrest had hundreds of reckless, desperate men, who, all their lives, had been taught to hold the life of a negro cheap and the taking of such life about equal to the crime of killing a dog. Forrest, we learn, was not present when the assault was made resulting in the massacre, but rode in all haste to the scene of action, as he learned what was going on, and by his authority put a stop to it.

General Forrest, nearly a year ago, demanded a commission before which he proposed establishing the state-marks to be used in the trial of the conspirators against him. This request of his never was granted. We only ask this for him. No Confederate General talked so sensibly to his men at the time of their surrender, nor one who has conducted himself more honorably or decorously since."

The MILLIGAN'S CASE.—In 1864, Lazear P. Milligan was arrested in Indiana on a capital charge, tried by a military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. President Johnson appointed the finding, but commuted the punishment to imprisonment. Milligan by habeas corpus got the case before the Supreme Court